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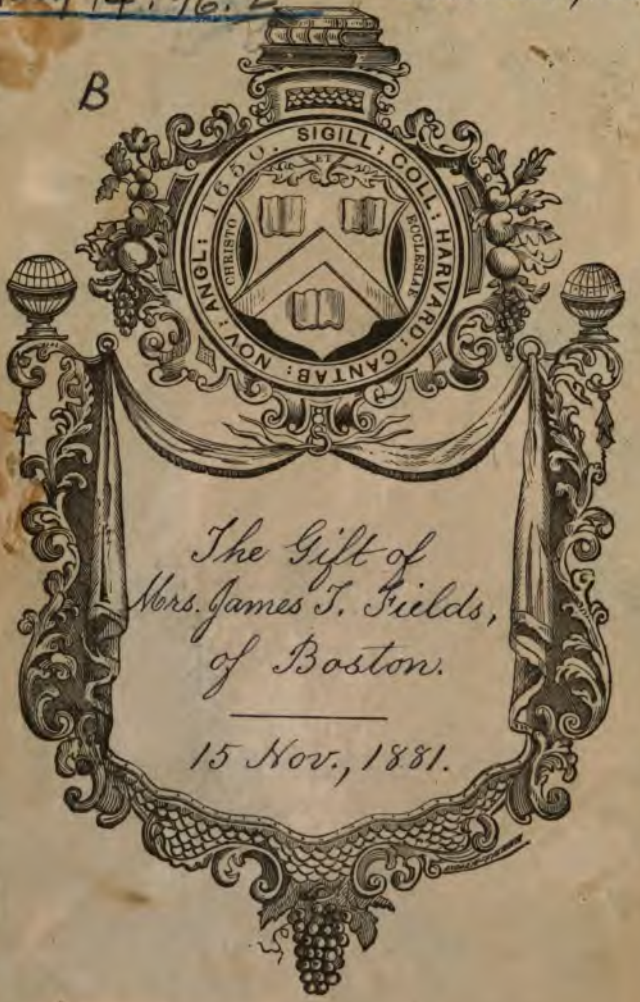
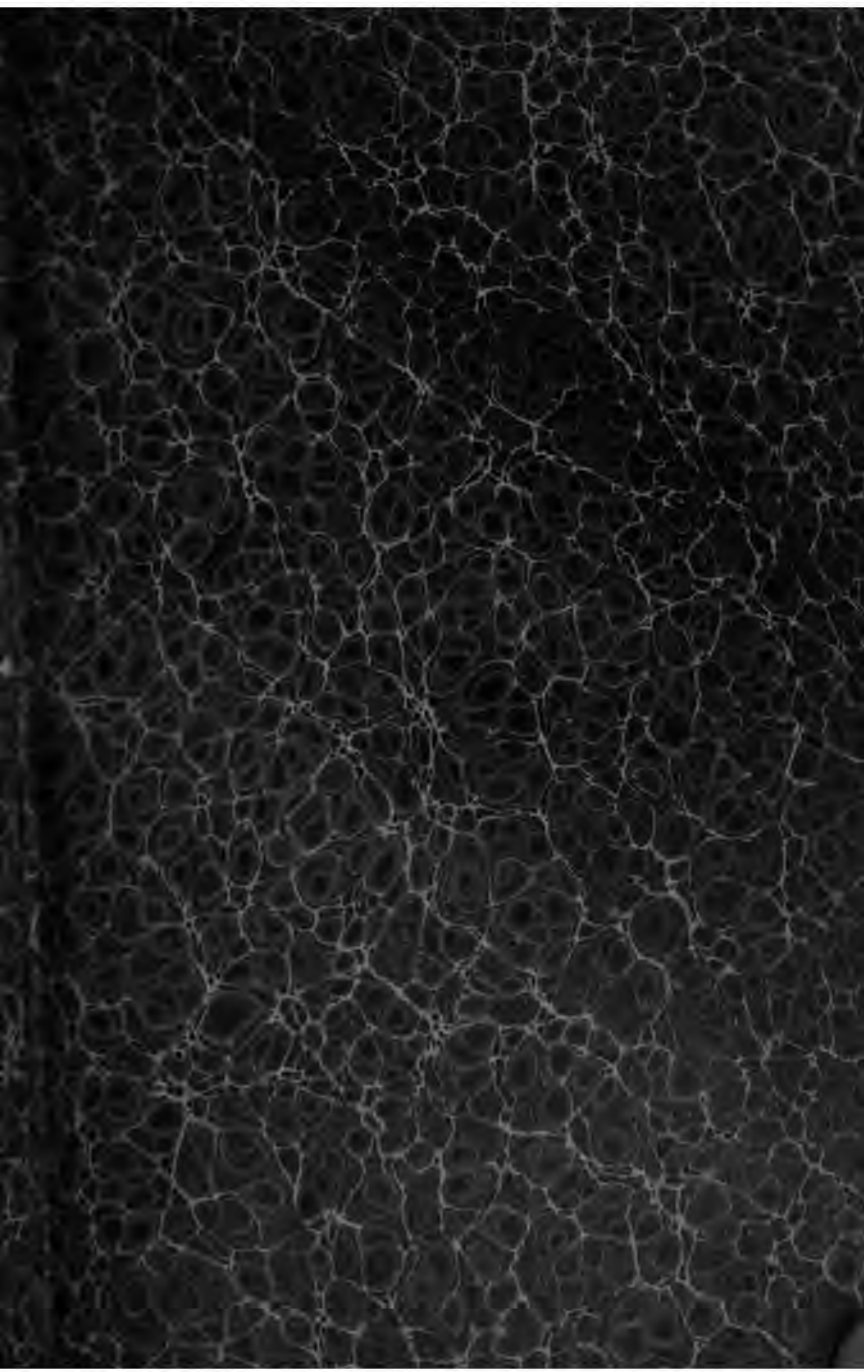


The Gift of
Mrs. James T. Fields,
of Boston.

15 Nov., 1881.



Printed in a formal
of Baskerville's type

THE

TREATYSE OF FYSSHYNGE WYTH AN ANGLE.

Imperfect: - Page xiii. wanting.

The Treatyse

Of Fysshynge wyth an Angle.

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DAME JULIANA BERNERS,

REPRINTED FROM

THE BOOK OF ST ALBAN'S.

LONDON:

PRINTED WITH THE TYPES OF JOHN BASKERVILLE, FOR

WILLIAM PICKERING.

1827.

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B
1881, Nov. 10.
Gift of
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EMPRYNTED AT WESTMESTRE,
BY WYNKYN THE WORDE,
THE YERE OF THYNCARNACON OF OUR LORDE
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THE following "Treatyſe of Fyſſhynge wyth an angle," is not only the earlieſt, but by far the moſt curious eſſay upon the ſubject which has ever appeared in the Engliſh, or perhaps in any other language.

It ſeems to have been firſt printed by Wynkyn de Worde, in his edition of the Book of St. Alban's in 1496; and, judging from its orthography and language, it was evidently written in the middle of the fifteenth century. An attempt has been made by the editor of the reprint of that work, to prove, from the following paſſage, that it was originally compoſed about that time, "Now thenne woll I dyſcryve the ſayd dyſportes and gamys to fynde the beſte of theym as veryly as I can: alle be it that the ryght noble and full worthy prynce the duke of Yorke *late* callid mayſter of game, hath dyſcryved the myrthes of huntynge lyke as I thinke to dyſcryve of it," &c. but the evidence

which it affords is of a very doubtful character. The treatiſe alluded to was written by Edmond of Langley Duke of York who died in 1402 and whoſe ſituation of "Mayſter of the Game" is thus noticed by Hardyng,

> "The Kyng then made the duke of Yorke by name
> Maister of the new house, and his haukes fayre
> Of his venery and Mayster of his game."

but the only poſitive inference which that ſentence allows, is, that the writer had ſeen the treatiſe on Hunting, and that the royal author of it was then deceaſed; for from the great laxity of language at that period it would be very unſafe to conſider that "*late* called Mayſter of Game" meant, either that the Duke was then living, but no longer "Mayſter of Game," or that "his name and perſon were recent in memory in time of the author."

Unfortunately there are no means by which the name of the Author of the *Treatyſe* can be aſcertained; and the opinion, expreſſed by Sir John Hawkins that, it was written by Dame Julian de Berners, is not only unſupported by even a ſhadow of proof, but it is negatived by the following circumſtances. It does not occur in the firſt edition of the "Boke of St. Alban's" in 1488, and upon its introduction into that

work by Wynkyn de Worde, he explains his motives for inſerting it in a manner which almoſt eſtabliſhes that it was not the production of that celebrated woman, or of either of thoſe by whom ſhe is ſuppoſed to have been aſſiſted.

" Here we ſhall make an ende of the mooſt ſpecyall thynges of the boke of the lygnage of cote armurys, and how gentlymen ſhall be knowen from ungentylmen. And conſequently ſhall folowe a compendyous treatyſe of fyſſhynge wyth an angle, whiche is right neceſſary to be had in this preſent volume: by cauſe it ſhewyth afore the manere of hawkynge and huntynge wyth other dyvers maters right neceſſary to be knowen of noble men and alſo for it is one of the dyſportes that gentylmen uſe. And alſo it is not ſoo labororyous ne ſoo diſhoneſt to fyſſhe in this wyſe as it is w^t^ nettes and other engynes whyche crafty men do ne uſe for theyr dayly encreaſe of goodes." But the concluſion is ſtill more convincing, " And for by cauſe that this preſent treatyſe ſholde not come to the hondys of eche ydle perſone whyche wolde deſire it yf it were enprynted allone by itſelf and put in a lytyll plaunflet therefore I have compylyd it in a greter volume of dyverſe bokys concernynge to gentyll and noble men, to the entent that the for-

ſayd ydle perſones whyche ſholde have but lytyll meſure in the ſayd dyſporte of ffyſſhyng ſholde not by this meane utterly dyſtroye it."

The latter paſſage, beſides its importance in being, it is preſumed, deciſive of the point which it is cited to prove, is deſerving of attention from the wiſh which it avows to confine information on Angling to the upper claſſes, who only could then afford to purchaſe a large volume; leſt, if it was diſtributed among " ydle persones," by which the lower orders were probably meant, there would be ſo many ſkilful anglers as to leave but little ſport for " gentylmen," who alone, in the writer's eſtimation, were entitled to ſuch an amuſement. The remark relative to a " lytyll plaunflet" favours the idea that a much greater number of articles of that deſcription were then printed, and conſequently that many more perſons were able to read, than is commonly imagined.

The only MS. of the *Treatyſe* which is known to be extant, is a fragment now in the poſſeſſion of Joſeph Haſlewood, Eſq. and which formerly belonged to Mr. William Herbert. It does not extend farther than the inſtructions relating to the bait for trout; and the different readings between it and the printed copies,

which are very few and unimportant, are minutely given by that accurate and indefatigable reviver of old Engliſh literature in his reprint of the Boke of St. Alban's.

It is not, however, merely as a literary curioſity that this *Treatyſe* is of intereſt, for independently of the information which it contains of the ſtate of Angling at the period in which it was written, there are ſome grounds for preſuming that it suggested to Walton the idea of his popular "Complete Angler," for the moſt ſuperficial reader cannot fail to be ſtruck with the general reſemblance between them. *The Treatyſe of Fyſſhyng wyth an Angle*, commences with ſome obſervations, which are remarkable for their truth and ſimplicity: and after comparing the purſuits of Hunting, Hawking and Fowling, with that of Angling, the preference is of courſe given to the latter. Then follow inſtructions for making tackle, rods, baits, &c., and a deſcription of the moſt ſkilful manner of uſing them, together with an account of the various kinds of river fiſh and their reſpective merits as food; and the treatise is concluded by ſome admirable rules for the governance of the conduct of Anglers towards each other, and towards thoſe whoſe lands they frequent, an obſervance of which, it

is emphatically added would ſecure "the bleſſynge of God and ſaynt Petyre whyche he theym graunte that wyth his precyous blood us boughte."

Thus it is manifeſt, that in the moſt important features, Walton has cloſely followed the *Treatyſe*, and although he has much enlarged upon it, and introduced his remarks in a dialogue, there is ſo great a ſimilarity between them, as to juſtify the opinion that if the original idea of his work was not derived from this tract, he was indebted to it in an eminent degree. In piety and virtue—in the inculcation of morality—in an ardent love for their art, and ſtill more—in that placid and Chriſtian ſpirit, for which the amiable Walton was ſo conſpicuous, the early writer was ſcarcely inferior to his more celebrated ſucceſſor. Nor ought the ſuggeſtion to offend the admirers of the latter, that judging from their writings upon the ſame ſubject, and making a proper allowance for the different ſtate of manners in the 15th and 17th centuries, it would be difficult to find two more kindred ſpirits than the authors of "The Treatyſe of Fyſſhynge with an Angle," and of "The Complete Angler."

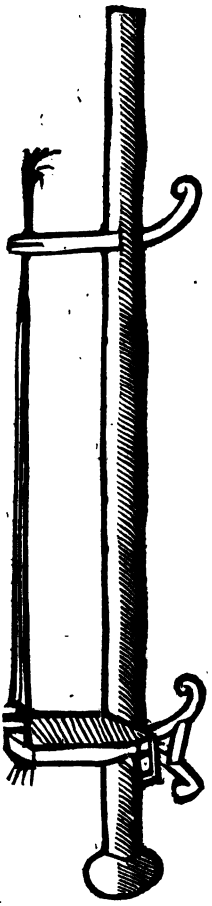
To thoſe then, who conſider that the idea which has juſt been hazarded poſſeſſes ſome foundation, this little volume is an almoſt indiſpen-

sable companion to theis favorite Walton; whilst to such as deny its justice, it will be scarcely less acceptable; for what zealous angler can be indiffuent to the manner in which the art was practised by his forefathers?

Copied from the American edition, 1875.

Fig. I. p. 9.

Fig. II. p. 13.



¶ Hamour. Knyfe. Pynsons. Clam. Wegge. Fyle. Wreste. and Anuelde.

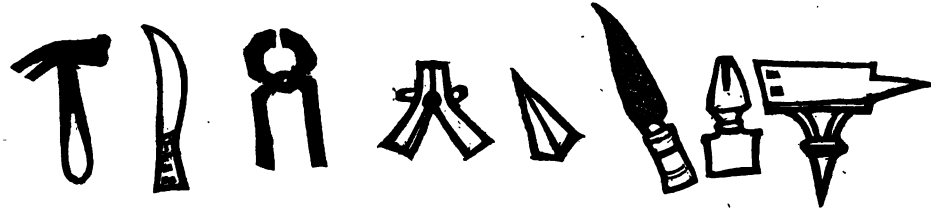


Fig. III. p. 16.

The grounde lyne rennynge.

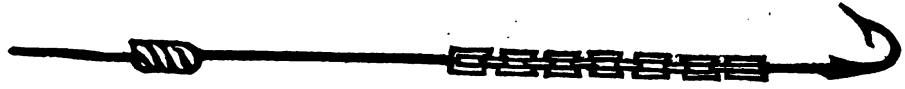


Fig. IV. p. 17.

The grounde lyne lyenge.

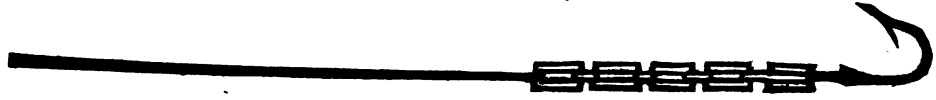


FIG. IV. p. 17. (*continued.*)

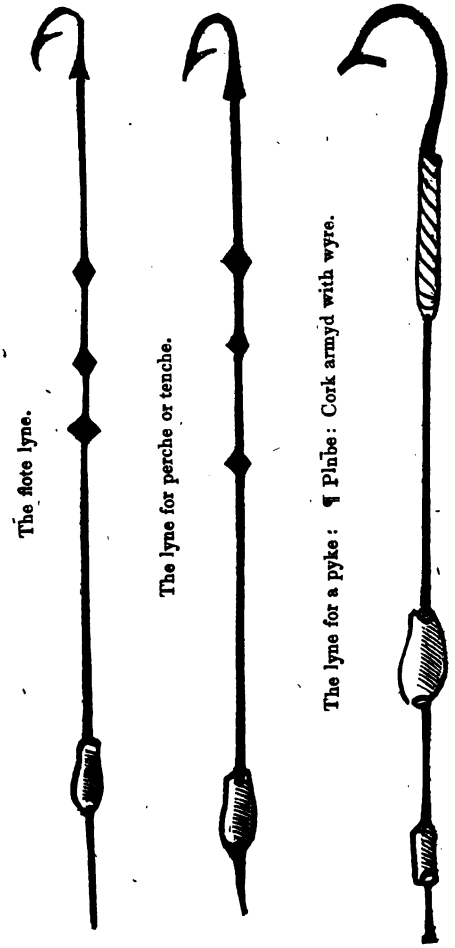


Fig. V. p. 17.

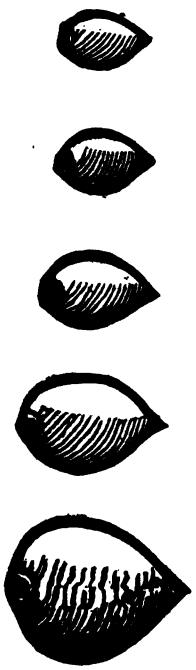
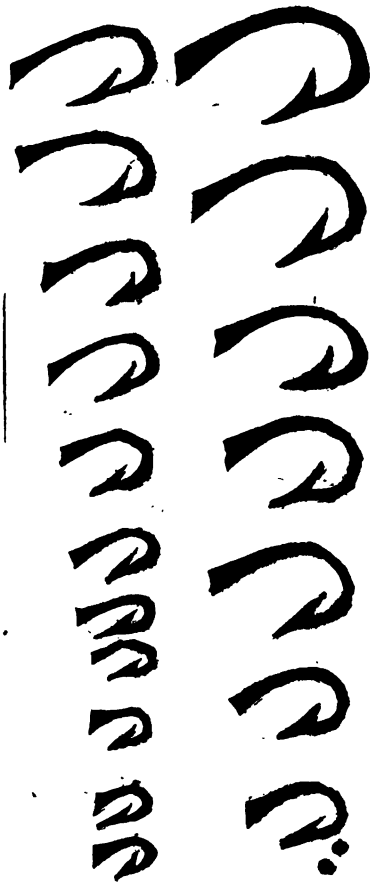


Fig. VI. p. 38.



¶ HERE BEGYNNYTH THE TREATYSE OF FYSSHYNGE WYTH AN ANGLE.

SALAMON in his parablys ſayth that a good ſpyryte makyth a flourynge aege, that is a fayre aege and a longe. And ſyth it is ſoo: I aske this queſtyon, whiche ben the meanes and the cauſes that enduce a man in to a mery ſpyryte: Truly to my beſte dyſcrecō it ſemeth good dyſportes and honeſt gamys in whom a man Joyeth without ony repentannce after. Thenne folowyth it y^t^ gode dyſportes and honeſt games ben cauſe of mannys fayr aege and longe life. And therefore now woll I chose of foure good diſportes and honeſt gamys, that is to wyte; of huntynge: hawkynge: fyſhynge: and foulynge. The beſte to my ſymple dyſcrecō whyche is fyſſhynge: callyd Anglynge wyth a rodde: and a lyne and an hoke. And therof to treate as my ſymple wytte may ſuffyce: both for the ſayd reaſon of Salamon and alſo for the reaſon that phiſyk makyth in this wyſe. ¶ Si tibi

deficiant medici medici tibi fiant: hec tria mens leta labor et moderata dieta. ¶ Ye ſhall underſtonde that this is for to ſaye, Yf a man lacke leche or medicyne he ſhall make thre thynges his leche and medycyne: and he ſhall nede neuer no moo. The fyrſte of theym is a mery thought. The ſeconde is labour not outrageo. The thyrde is dyete meſurable. Fyrſte that yf a man wyll euer more be in mery thoughtes and have a gladde ſpyryte: he muſt eschewe all contraryous company and all places of debate where he myghte have ony occaſyons of malencoly. And yf he woll haue a labour not outrageous he muſt thenne ordeyne him to his hertys eaſe and pleaſaunce wythout ſtudye penſyfneſſe or traueyle a mery occupacyon whyche maye reioyce his herte: and in whyche his ſpyrytes may haue a mery delyte. And yf he woll be dyetyd meſurably he muſt eſchewe all places of ryotte whyche is cauſe of ſurfette and of ſykneſſe. And he muſt drawe him to places of ſwete ayre and hungry: And ete nouriſhable meetes and dyffyable alſo.

Now thenne woll I dyſcryue the ſayd dyſportes and gamys to fynde the beſte of theym as veryly

as I can, alle be it that the ryght noble and full worthy prynce the duke of Yorke late callid mayſter of game hath diſcryued the myrthes of huntynge like as I thynke to dyſcryue of it and of alle the other. For huntynge as to myn entent is to laboryous, for the hunter muſt alwaye renne and folowe his houndes: traueyllynge and ſwetynge full ſore. He blowyth tyll hie lyppes blyſter. And whan he wenyth it be an hare full oft it is an hegge hogge. Thus he chaſyth and wote not what. He comyth home at euyn rayn beten pryckyd: and his clothes torne wete ſhode all myry Some hounde loſte: ſome ſurbat. Suche greues and many other hapyth vnto the hunter, whyche for dyſpleyſaunce of theym y^t^ loue it I dare not reporte. Thus truly me ſemyth that this is not the beſte dyſporte and game of the ſayd foure. The dyſporte and game of hawkynge is laboryous and noyouſe alſo as me ſemyth. For often the fawkener leſeth his hawkes as the hunter his houdes. Thenne is his game and his dyſporte goon. Full often cryeth he and whyſtelyth tyll that he be ryght euyll a thurſte. His hawke taketh a bowe and lyſte not ones on hym rewarde. whan he wold haue her for to flee: thenne woll

ſhe bathe. with mys ſedynge ſhe ſhall haue the Fronſe: the Rye: the Cray and many other ſykneſſes that brynge them to the Sowſe. Thus by prouff this is not the beſte dyſporte and game of the ſayd foure. The dyſporte and game of fowlynge me ſemyth mooſt ſymple For in the wynter ſeaſon the fowler ſpedyth not but in the mooſt hardeſt and coldeſt weder: whyche is greuous. For whan he wolde goo to his gynnes he maye not for colde. Many a gynne and many a ſnare he makyth. Yet ſoryly dooth he fare. At morn tyde in the dewe he is weete ſhode unto his taylle. Many other ſuche I cowde tell: but drede of magre makith me for to leue. Thus me ſemyth that huntynge and hawkynge and alſo fowlynge ben ſo laborous and greuous that none of theym maye perfourme nor bi very meane that enduce a man to a mery ſpyryte: whyche is cauſe of his longe lyfe acordynge unto ye ſayd parable of Salamon: ¶ Dowteles thene folowyth it that it muſt nedes be the dyſporte of fyſſhynge with an angle. For all other manere of fyſſhyng is alſo laborous and greuous: often makynge folkes full wete and colde, whyche many tymes hath be ſeen cauſe of grete Infirmytees. But the angler maye haue no

colde nor no dyſeaſe nor angre, but yf he be cauſer hymſelf. For he maye not leſe at the mooſt but a lyne or an hoke: of whyche he may haue ſtore plentee of his owne makynge, as this ſymple treatyſe ſhall teche hym. So thenne his loſſe is not greuous. and other greyffes may he not haue, ſauynge but yf ony fiſſhe breke away after that he is take on the hoke, or elles that he catche nought: whyche ben not greuous. For yf he faylle of one he maye not faylle of a nother, yf he dooth as this treatyſe techyth; but yf there be nought in the water. And yet atte the leeſt he hath his holſom walke and mery at his eaſe. a ſwete ayre of the ſwete ſauoure of the meede floures: that makyth hym hungry. He hereth the melodyous armony of fowles. He seeth the yonge swannes: heerons: duckes: cotes and many other foules wyth theyr brodes; whyche me ſemyth better than alle the noyſe of houndys: the blaſtes of hornys and the ſcrye of foulis that hunters: fawkeners and foulers can make. And yf the angler take fyſſhe: surely thenne is there noo man merier than he is in his ſpyryte. ¶ Alſo who ſoo woll vſe the game of anglynge: he muſt ryſe erly, whiche thyng is prouffytable to man in this wyſe, That is

to wyte: mooſt to the heele of his ſoule. For it ſhall cauſe hym to be holy. and to the heele of his body, For it ſhall cauſe him to be hole. Alſo to the encreaſe of his goodys. For it ſhall make hym ryche. As the olde englyſſhe prouerbe ſayth in this wyſe. ¶ who ſoo woll ryſe erly ſhall be holy helthy and zely. ¶ Thus have I prouyd in myn entent that the dyſporte and game of anglynge is the very meane and cauſe that enducith a man in to a mery spyryte: Whyche after the ſayde parable of Salomon and the ſayd doctryne of phiſyk makyth a flourynge aege and a longe. And therefore to al you that ben vertuous: gentyll: and free borne I wryte and make this ſymple treatyſe folowynge: by whyche ye may haue the full craſte of anglynge to dyſport you at your luſte: to the entent that your aege maye the more floure and the more lenger to endure.

YF ye woll be crafty in anglynge: ye muſt fyrſte lerne to make your harnays, That is to wyte your rodde: your lynes of dyuers colours. After that ye muſt know how ye ſhall angle in what place of the water: how depe: and what time of day. For what manere of fyſſhe: in what wedyr How many impedymentes there ben in fyſſhynge y^{t} is

callyd anglynge And in ſpecyall-wyth what baytys to euery dyuers fyſſhe in eche moneth of the yere. How ye ſhall make your baytes brede where ye ſhall fynde them: and how ye ſhall kepe theym. And for the mooſt crafty thynge how ye ſhall make youre hokes of ſtele and of oſmonde, Some for the dubbe; and ſome for the flote; and the grounde. as ye ſhall here after al thyſe fynde expreſſed openly vnto your knowlege.

¶ And how ye ſhall make your rodde craftly here I ſhall teche you. Ye ſhall kytte betwene Myghelmas and Candylmas a fayr ſtaffe of a fadom and an halfe longe: and arme grete of haſyll: wylowe: or aſpe. And bethe hym in an hote ouyn: and ſette him euyn Thenne lete him cole and drye a moneth. Take thenne and frette hym faſte wyth a cockeſhotecorde: and bynde him to a fourme or an euyn ſquare grete tree. Take thenne a plumers wire that is euyn and ſtreyte and ſharpe at the one end. And hete the ſharpe ende in a charcole fyre tyll it be whyte: and brenne the ſtaffe therwyth thorugh: euer ſtreyte in the pythe at both endes tyll they mete. And after that brenne hym in the nether ende wyth a byrde broche, and wyth other broches eche

gretter than other. and euer the gretteſt the laſte: ſo that ye make your hole aye tapre wexe. Thenne lete hym lye ſtyll and kele two dayes. Unfrette hym thēne and lete hym drye in an hous roof in the ſmoke tyll he be thrugh drye. ¶ In the ſame ſeaſon take a fayr yerde of grene haſyll and beth hym euyn and ſtreyghte. and lete it drye with the ſtaffe. And whan they ben drye make the yerde mete vnto the hole in the ſtaffe: vnto halfe the length of the ſtaffe. And to perfourme that other halfe of the croppe. Take a fayr ſhote of blacke thorn: crabbe tree: medeler. or of Jenypre kytte in the same ſeaſon: and well bethyd and ſtreyghte. And frette them togyder fetely: ſoo that the croppe maye iuſtly entre all in to the fayd hole. Thenne ſhaue your ſtaffe and make hym tapre wexe. Thenne vyrell the ſtaffe at bothe endes wyth longe hopis of yron or laton in the clenneſt wiſe wyth a pyke in the nether ende faſtnyd with a rennynge vyce: to take in and oute your croppe. Thenne set your croppe an handfull within the ouer ende of your ſtaffe in ſuche wiſe that it be as bigge there as in ony other place aboue. Thēne arme your croppe at thouer ende downe to ye frette wyth a lyne of .vi.

heeres. And dubbe the lyne and freette it faſt in y toppe wyth a bowe to faſten on your lyne. And thus ſhall ye make you a rodde ſoo preuy that ye maye walke therwyth: and there ſhall noo man wyte where abowte ye goo. It woll be lyghte and full nymbyll to fyſſhe wyth at your luſte. And for the more redyneſſe loo here a fygure therof in example.: [A]

After that ye have made thus your rodde: ye muſt lerne to coloure your lynes of here in this wyse. Fyrſte ye muſt take of a whyte horſe taylle the lengeſt heere and fayreſt that ye can fynde. And ever the rounder it be the better it is. Departe it in to .vj. partes: and euery parte ye ſhal colour by hymſelfe in dyuers colours. As yelowe: grene: browne: tawney: ruſſet. and duſke colours. And for to make a good grene colour on your heer ye ſhall doo thus. ¶ Take ſmalle ale a quarte and put it in a lytyll panne and put thereto halfe a pounde of alym. And put thereto your heer: and lete it boylle ſoftly half an houre. Thenne take out your heer and lete it drye. Thenne take a potell of water and put it in a panne. And

[A] See Fig. 1.

put therein two handfull of ooldys or of wyxen. And preſſe it with a tyle ſtone: and lete it boylle ſoftly half an houre. And whan it is yelow on the ſcume put therin your heer wyth halfe a pounde of coporoſe betyn in powdre and lete it boylle halfe a myle waye: and thenne ſette it downe: and lete it kele fyve or ſyxe houres. Then take out the heer and drye it. And it is thenne the fyneſt grene that is for the water. And ever the more ye put therto of coporoſe the better it is. or elles in ſtede of it vertgrees.

¶ A nother wyſe ye maye make more bryghter grene, as thus Lete woode your heer in an woodefatte a lyght plunket colour And thenne ſethe hym in olde or wyxin lyke as I have ſayd: ſauynge ye ſhall not put therto neyther coporoſe ne vertgrees. ¶For to make your heer yelow dyght it wyth alym as I haue ſayd before. And after that wyth oldys or wyxin wythout coporoſe or vertgrees. ¶ A nother yelow ye ſhal make thus. Take ſmalle ale a potell: and ſtampe thre handful of walnot leues and put togider: And put in your heer tyll that it be as depe as ye woll haue it. ¶ For to make ruſſet heer. Take ſtronge lye a pynt and halfe a pounde of ſote and a lytyll iuce

of walnot leuys and a quarte of alym: and put theym alle togyder in a panne and boylle theym well. And whan it is colde put in youre heer tyll it be as derke as ye woll haue it. ¶ For to make a browne colour. Take a pounde of fote and a quarte of ale: and ſeth it wyth as many walnut leuys as ye maye. And whan they wexe blacke ſette it from the fire And put therin your heer and lete it lye ſtyll tyll it be as browne as ye woll haue it.

¶ For to make a nother browne. Take ſtrong ale and fote and tempre them togyder. and put therin your heer two dayes and two nyghtes and it ſhall be ryght a good colour.

¶ For to make a tawney couloure. Take lyme and water and put theym togyder: and alſo put your heer therin foure or fyue houres. Thenne take it out and put it a Tanners oſe a day: and it ſhall be alſo fyne a tawney colour as nedyth to our purpoos ¶ The fyxte parte of your heer ye ſhall kepe ſtyll whyte for lynes for the dubbyd hoke to fyſſhe for the trought and graylynge: and for ſmalle lynes for to rye for the roche and the darſe.

Whan your heer is thus colourid: ye muſt

knowe for whiche waters and for whyche ſeaſons they ſhall ſerue.

¶ The grene colour in all clere water from Apryll tyll Septembre. ¶ The yelowe coloure in euery clere water from Septembre tyll Novembre: For it is lyke ye wedys and other manere graſſe whiche growyth in the waters and ryuers whan they ben broken. ¶ The ruſſet colour ſeruyth all the wynter vnto the ende of Apryll. as well in ryuers as in poles or lakys ¶ The browne colour ſeruyth for that water that is blacke dediſſhe in ryvers or in other waters. ¶ The tawney colour for thoſe waters that ben hethy or moryſſhe.

Now muſt ye make your lynes in this wyſe. Fyrſt loke that ye haue an inſtrument lyke vnto this fygure portrayed folowynge. Thenne take your heer and kytte of the ſmalle ende an hondfull large or more, For it is neyther ſtronge nor yet ſure. Thenne torne the toppe to the taylle eueryche ylyke moche. And departe it in to thre partyes. Thenne knytte euery parte at the one ende by hymſelf. And at the other ende knytte all thre togyder: and put y^e^ ſame ende in that other ende of your Inſtrument that hath but one

clyft. And ſett that other ende faſte wyth the wegge foure fyngers in alle ſhorter than your heer. Thenne twyne euery warpe one waye and ylyke moche: and faſten theym in thee clyſtes ylyke ſtreyghte. Take thenne out that other ende and twyne it that waye that it woll deſyre ynough. Thenne ſtreyne it a lytyll: and knytte it for vndoynge: and that is good. And for to knowe to make your Inſtrument: loo here it is in fygure. And it ſhall be made of tree ſauynge the bolte vnderneth: which ſhall be of yren. [B]

Whan ye haue as many of the lynkys as ye ſuppoſe wol ſuffyſe for the length of a lyne: thenne muſt ye knytte theym togyder wyth a water knotte or elles a duchys knotte. And whan your knotte is knytte: kytte of ye voyde ſhorte endes a ſtrawe brede for the knotte. Thus ſhal ye make youre lynes fayr and fyne: and alſo ryght ſure for ony manere fyſſhe. ¶ And by cauſe that ye ſholde knowe bothe the water knotte and alſo the duchys knotte: loo theym here in fygure caſte vnto the lykneſſe of the draughte. [C]

[B] See Fig. 2.

[C] A blank space is here left in the original editions for the

Ye ſhall vnderſtonde that the mooſt ſubtyll and hardyſte crafte in makynge of your harnays is for to make your hokis. For whoos makyng ye muſt haue fete fyles. thȳn and ſharpe and ſmalle beten: A ſemy clam̄ of yren: a bender: a payr of longe and ſmalle tongys: an harde knyfe ſomdeale thycke: an anuelde: and a lytyll hamour. ¶ And for ſmalle fyſſhe ye ſhall make your hokes of the ſmaleſt quarell nedlys that ye can fynde of ſtele, and in this wyſe. ¶ Ye ſhall put the quarell in a redde charkcole fyre tyll that it be of the ſame colour that the fyre is. Thenne take hym out and lete hym kele: and ye ſhal fynde him well alayd for to fyle. Thenne reyſe the berde with your knyfe, and make the poynt ſharpe. Thenne alaye hym agayn: for elles he woll breke in the bendyng. Thenne bende hym lyke to the bende fyguryd hereafter in example. [D] And greeter hokes ye ſhall mabe in the ſamé wyſe of gretter nedles: as broderers nedlis: or taylers: or ſhomakers nedlis ſpere poyntes and of ſhomakers nalles in eſpecyall the beſte for grete

insertion of drawings of the water knot and the dutchess's knot. The former is described in Daniel's Rural Sports, vol. 2. p. 151, and Walton's Angler, by Hawkins, part 1. p. 255. and plate 10. fig. 5.: of the latter see the Ladies' Dictionary, Art. Appurtenances to Dressing.

[D] See Fig. 6.

fyſſhe. and that they bende atte the poynt whan they ben aſſayed, for elles they ben not good. ¶ Whan the hoke is bendyd bete the hynder ende abrode: and fyle it ſmothe for fretynge of thy lyne. Thenne put it in the fyre agayn: and yeue it an eaſy redde hete. Thenne ſodaynly quenche it in water: and it woll be harde and ſtronge. And for to haue knowlege of your Inſtrumentes: lo theym here in fygure portrayd. [E].

Whan ye haue made thus your hokis: thenne muſt ye ſet theym on your lynes acordynge in gretneſſe and ſtrength in this wyſe. ¶ Ye ſhall take ſmalle redde ſilke. and yf it be for a grete hoke, thēne double it: not twynyd. And elles for ſmale hokys lete it be ſyngle: and therwyth frette thycke the lyne there as the one ende of your hoke ſhal ſytte a ſtrawe brede. Thēn ſette there your hoke: and frette hym with the ſame threde y^{t} two partes of the lengthe that ſhall be frette in all. And whan ye come to the thirde parte thenne torne the ende of your lyne agayn vpon the frette dowble. and frette it ſo dowble that other thyrde parte. Thenne put your threde in

[E] See Fig. 3.

at the hoſe twys or thries and lete it goo at eche tyme rounde abowte the yerde of your hoke. Thenne wete the hoſe and drawe it tyll that it be faſte. And loke that your lyne lye euermore wythin your hokys: and not without. Thenne kytte of the lynys ende and the threde as nyghe as ye maye: ſauynge the frette.

Now ye knowe wyth how grete hokys ye ſhall angle to euery fyſſhe: now I woll tell you wyth how many heeres ye ſhall to euery manere of fiſſhe. ¶ For the menow wyth a lyne of one heere. For the waxyng roche: the bleke and the gogyn and the ruffe wyt a lyne of two heeris. For the darſe and the grete roche wyth a lyne of thre heeres. For the perche: the floūder and bremet with foure heeres. For the cheuen chubbe: the breme: the tenche and the ele wyth .vj. heeres. For the troughte: graylynge: barbyll and the grete cheuyn wyth .ix. heeres. For the grete troughte wyth .xii. heeres: For the ſamon wyth .xv. heeres. And for the pyke wyth a chalke lyne made browne with your browne colour aforſayd: armyd with a wyre. as ye ſhal here herafter whan I ſpeke of the pyke.

¶ Your lynes muſt be plumbid wyth lede. And

ye ſhall wyte y^{t} the nexte pũbe vnto the hoke ſhall be therfro a large fote and more, And euery plumbe of a quantyte to the gretnes of the lyne. There be thre manere of plubis for a grounde lyne xennynge. And for the flote ſet vpon the grounde lyne lyenge .x. plumbes joynynge all togider. On the grounde lyne rennynge ix. or .x. ſmalle. The flote plũbe ſhall be ſo heuy y the leeſt plucke of ony fyſſhe maye pull it downe in to ye water. And make your plũbis rounde and ſmothe y^{t} they ſtycke not on ſtonys or on wedys. And for the more vnderſtondynge lo theym here in fygure. [F]

Thenne ſhall ye make your flotys in this wyſe. Take a fayr corke that is clene without many holes. and bore it thrugh wyth a ſmalle hote yren: And putt therin a penne iuſte and ſtreyghte. Ever the more flote the gretter penne and the greter hole. Thenne ſhape it grete in the myddis and ſmalle at bothe endys. and ſpecyally ſharpe in the nether ende, and lyke vnto the fygures followynge. [G] And make theym ſmothe on a gryndyng ſtone: or on a tyle ſtone. ¶And loke that the flote for one heer be nomore

[F] See Fig. 4. [G] See Fig. 5.

than a peſe. For two heeres: as a beene. for twelue heeres: as a walnot. And ſoo euery lyne after the proporcō. ¶All manere lynes that ben not for the grouūde muſt have flotes. And the rennynge grounde lyne muſt haue a flote. The lyenge grounde lyne wythout flote.

Now I haue lernyd you to make all your harnays. Here I woll tell you how ye ſhall angle. ¶Ye ſhall angle: vnderſtonde that there is .vi. manere of anglying. That one is at the grounde for the troughte and other fiſſhe. A nother is at ye grounde at an arche, or at a ſtange where it ebbyth and flowyth: for bleke: roche. and darſe. The thyrde is wyth a flote for all manere of fyſſhe. The fourth with a menow for ye troughte wythout plumbe or flote. The fyfth is rennynge in y^e^ ſame wyſe for roche and darſe wyth one or two heeres and a flye. The fyxte is wyth a dubbyd hoke for the troughte and graylyng. ¶And for the fyrſte and pryncypall poynt in anglynge, kepe y euer fro the water fro the ſighte of the fyſſhe: other ferre on the londe; or ellys behynde a buſſhe that the fyſſhe ſe you not. For yf they doo they wol not byte. ¶Alſo loke that ye ſhadow not the water as moche as ye may. For it is that thynge that woll ſoone fraye the fyſſhe.

And yf a fyſſhe be afrayed he woll not bite longe after. For alle manere fyſſhe that fede by the grounde ye ſhall angle for theim to the botom. ſoo that your hokys ſhall renne or lye on the grounde. And for alle other fyſſhe that fede aboue ye ſhall angle to theym in the myddes of the water or ſomedeale byneth or ſomedeale aboue. For ever the gretter fiſſhe the nerer he lyeth the botom of the water. And euer the ſmaller fyſſhe the more he ſwymmyth aboue. ¶ The thyrde good poynt is whan the fyſſhe bytyth that ye be not to haſty to ſmyte nor to late, For ye muſt abide tyll ye ſuppoſe that the bayte be ferre in the mouth of the fyſſhe, and thenne abyde noo longer. And this is for the groude. ¶ And for the flote whan ye ſe it pullyd ſoftly vnder the water: or elles caryed vpon the water ſoftly: thenne ſmyte. And loke that ye neuer ouerſmyte the ſtrengthe of your lyne for brekynge. ¶ And yf it fortune you to ſmyte a grete fyſſhe with a ſmall harnays, thenne ye muſt lede hym in the water and labour him there tyll he be drownyd and ouercome. Thenne take hym as well as ye can or maye. And euer be waar that ye holde not ouer the ſtrengthe of your lyne. And as moche as ye may lete

hym not come out of your lynes ende ſtreyghte from you: But kepe hym euer vnder the rodde, and euermore holde hym ſtreyghte: ſoo that your lyne may ſuſteyne and beere his lepys and his plungys wyth the helpe of your cropp: and of your honde.

Here I woll declare vnto you in what place of the water ye ſhall angle. Ye ſhall anglè in a pole or in a ſtondinge water in euery place where it is ony thynge depe. There is not grete choyſe of ony places where it is ony thynge depe in a pole. For it is but a pryſon to fyſhe. and they lyve for ye more parte in hungre lyke priſoners: and therefore it is the leſſe mayſtry to take theym. But in a ryuer ye ſhall angle in euery place where it is depe and clere by the grounde: as grauell or claye wythout mudde or wedys. And in eſpecyall yf that there be a manere whyrlynge of water or a couert. As an holow banke: or grete rotys of trees: or longe wedys fletyng aboue in the water where the fyſſhe maye couere and hyde theymſelf at certayn tymes whan they lyſte Alſo it is good for to angle in depe ſtyffe ſtremys, and alſo in fallys of waters and weares, and in flood gatys

and mylle pyttes. And it is good for to angle where as the water reſtyth by the banke: and where the ſtreme rennyth nyghe there by: and is depe and clere by the grounde and inony other placys where ye may ſe ony fyſſh houe or haue ony fedynge.

Now yeſhall wyte what tyme of the daye ye ſhall angle. ¶ From the begynnynge of May untyll it be Septembre the bytynge tyme is erly by the morowe from foure of ye clocke vnto eyghte of the clocke. And at after none from foure of the clocke unto eyghte of the clocke: but not ſoo good as is in the mornynge. And yf it be a colde whyſtelyng wynde and a derke lowringe daye. For a derke daye is moche better to angle in than a clere daye. ¶ From the begynnynge of Septembre unto the ende of Apryll ſpare noo tyme of the daye: ¶ Alſo many pole fyſſhes woll byte beſte in the none tyde. ¶ And yf ye ſe ony tyme of the daye the troughte or graylynge lepe; angle to hym wyth a dubbe acordynge to the ſame month And where the water ebbyth and flowyth the fiſſhe woll byte in ſome place at the ebbe: and in ſome place at the flood. After y^t^ they haue reſtynge behynde

ſtangynys and archys of brydgys and other ſuche manere places.

Here ye ſhall wyte in what weder ye ſhall angle. as I ſayd before in a derke lowrynge daye whanne the wynde blowyth ſoftly. And in ſomer ſeaſon whan it is brennynge hote thenne it is nought. ¶ From Septembre vnto Apryll in a fayr ſonny daye is ryght good to angle. And yf the wynde in that ſeaſon have ony parte of the Oryent: the wedyr thenne is nought. And whan it ſnowith reynyth or hayllyth. or is a grete tempeſte, as thondyr, or lightenynge: or a swoly hote weder: thenne it is noughte for to angle.

Now ſhall ye wyte that there ben twelue manere of ympedymentes whyche cauſe a man to take noo fyſſhe. wt out other comyn that maye caſuelly happe. The fyrſt is yf your harnays be not mete nor fetly made. The ſeconde is yf your baytes be not good nor fyne. The thyrde is yf that ye angle not in bytynge tyme. The fourth is yf that the fyſſhe be frayed wt the ſyghte of a man. The fyfth yf the water be very thycke: whyte or redde of ony floode late fallen. The ſyxte yf the fyſſhe ſtyre not for

colde. The ſeuenth yf that the wedyr be hote. The eyght yf it rayne. The nynthe if it hayll or ſnow falle. The tenth is yf it be a tempeſte. The enleuenth is yf it be a grete wynde. The twelfyfth yf the wynde be in the Eeſt, and that is worſte For comynly neyther wynter nor ſomer ye fyſſhe woll not byte thenne. The weſte and northe wyndes ben good but the ſouth is beſte.

And now I haue tolde you how to make your harnays: and how ye ſhall fyſſhe therwyth in al poyntes. Reaſon woll that ye knowe wyth what baytes ye ſhall angle to euery manere of fyſſhe in euery moneth of the yere, whyche is all the effecte of the crafte. And wythout whyche baytes knowen well by you all your other crafte here toforn auayllyth you not to purpoſe. For ye can not brynge an hoke in to a fyſſh mouth wythout a bayte. Whiche baytes for euery manere of fyſſh and for euery moneth here folowyth in this wyſe.

For by cauſe that the Samon is the mooſt ſtately fyſſh that ony man maye angle to in freſh water. Therefore I purpoſe to begyn̄ at hym. ¶ The ſamon is a gentyll fyſſhe: but he is comborous

for to take. For comynly he is but in depe places of grete ryuers. And for the more parte he holdyth the myddys of it: that a man maye not come at hym. And he is in ſeaſon from Marche vnto Myghelmas. ¶ In whyche ſeaſon ye ſhall angle to hym wyth thyſe baytes whan ye maye gete theym. Fyrſte wyth a redde worme in the begynnynge and endynge of the ſeaſon. And alſo wyth a bobbe that bredyth in a dunghyll and ſpecyally with a ſouerayn bayte that bredyth on a water docke. ¶ And he bytith not at the grounde: but at ye flote. Alſo ye may take hym: but it is ſeldom ſeen with a dubbe at ſuche tyme as whan he lepith in lyke fourme and manere as ye doo take a troughte or a gryalynge. And thyſe baytes ben well prouyd baytes for the ſamon.

The troughte for by cauſe he is a right deyntous fyſſh and alſo a right feruente-byter we ſhall ſpeke nexte of hym. He is in ſeaſon from Marche vnto Myghelmas. He is on clene gravely groūde and in a ſtreme. Ye may angle to hym all tymes wyth a grounde lyne lyenge or rennynge: ſauyng in lepynge time. and thenne with a dubbe. And erly wyth a rennynge

grounde lyne. and forth in the daye wyth a flote lyne. ¶ Ye ſhall angle to hym in Marche wyth a menew hangyd on your hoke by the nether neſſe without flote or plumbe: drawynge vp and downe in the ſtreme tyll ye fele hym faſte. ¶ In the ſame tyme angle to hym with a groũde lyne with a redde worme for the mooſt ſure. ¶ In Aprill take the ſame baytes: and alſo Inneba other wyse namyd .vii. eyes. Alſo the canker that bredyth in a grete tree and the redde ſnayll. ¶ In May take ye ſtone flye and the bobbe vnder the cowe torde and the ſylke worme: and the bayte that bredyth on a fern̄ leyf. In Juyn take a redde worme and nyppe of the heed: and put on thyn hoke a codworme byforn. In Juyll take the grete redde worme and the codworme togyder. ¶ In Auguſt take a fleſſhe flye and the grete redde worme. and the fatte of the bakon: and bynde abowte thy hoke. ¶ In Septembre take the redde worme and the menew. ¶ In Octobre take the ſame: for they ben ſpecyall for the trought all tymes of the yere. From Aprill tyll Septembre ye trough lepyth: thenne angle to hym with a dubbyd hoke accordynge to the moneth, whych dubbyd hokys ye ſhall

fynde in thende of this treatyſe: and the monethys wyth them. :

The grayllynge by a nother name callyd vmbre is a delycyous fyſſhe to mannys mouthe. And ye maye take hym lyke as ye doo the trought. And thyſe ben his baytes. ¶ In Marche and in Apryll the redde worme. ¶ In May the grene worme: a lytyll breyled worme: the docke canker. and the hawthorn worme. ¶ In June the bayte that bredyth betwene the tree and the barke of an oke. ¶ In Juyll a bayte that bredyth on a fern̄ leyf: and the grete redde worme. And nyppe of the hede: and put on your hoke a codworme before. ¶ In Auguſt the redde worme: and a docke worme. And al the yere after a redde worme.

The barbyll is a ſwete fyſſhe, but it is a quaſy meete & a peryllous for mannys body. For comynly he yeuyth an introduxion to yᵉ Febres. And yf he be eten rawe: he maye be cauſe of mannys dethe: whyche hath oft be ſeen. Thyſe be his baytes. ¶ In Marche & in Apryll take fayr freſſhe cheſe: and lay it on a borde & kytte it in ſmall ſquare pecys of the lengthe of your hoke. Take thenne a candyl & brenne it on

the ende at the poynt of your hoke tyll it be yelow. And thene bynde it on your hoke with fletchers fylke: and make it rough lyke a welbede. This bayte is good all the fomer feafon. ¶ In May & June take ye hawthorn̄ worme & the grete redde worme. and nyppe of the heed. And put on your hoke a codworme before. & that is a good bayte. In Juyll take the redde worme for cheyf & the hawthorn̄ worme togyd. Alfo the water docke leyf worme & the hornet worme togyder. ¶ In Auguft & for all the yere take the talowe of a fhepe & fofte chefe of eche ylyke moche: and a lytyll hony & grynde or ftampe theym togyd longe. and tempre it tyll it be tough. And put therto floure a lytyll & make it on fmalle pellettys. And y^t^ is a good bayte to angle wyth at the grounde And loke that it fynke in the water. or ellys it is not good to this purpoos.

The carpe is a deyntous fyfhe: but there ben but fewe in Englonde. And therfore I wryte the lafle of hym. He is an ~~euyll~~ fyfhe to take. For he is foo ~~ftronge~~ enarmyd in the mouthe that there maye noo weke harnays holde hym. And as touchynge his baytes I

have but lytyll knowlege of it And me were loth to wryte more than I knowe & haue provyd. But well I wote that the redde worme & the menow been good batys for hym at all tymes as I haue herde ſaye of perſones credyble & alſo founde wryten in bokes of credence

The cheuyn is a ſtately fyſſhe: & his heed is a deyty morſell. There is noo fyſſhe ſo ſtrongly enarmyd wyth ſcalys on the body. And bi cauſe he is a ſtronge byter he hathe the more baytes, which ben thyſe. ¶ In Marche the redde worme at the grounde: For comynly thenne he woll byte there at all tymes of ye yere yf he be ony thinge hungry. ¶In Apryll the dyche canker that bredith in the tree. A worme that bredith betwene the rynde & the tree of an oke The redde worme: and the yonge froſſhys whan the fete ben kyt of. Alſo the ſtone flye the bobbe vnder the cowe torde: the redde ſnaylle. ¶ In May ye bayte that bredyth on the oſyer leyf & the docke canker togyd vpon your hoke. Alſo a bayte that bredyth on a fern̄ leyf. ye codworme and a bayte that bredyth on an hawthorn̄. And a bayte that bredyth on an oke leyf & a ſylke worme and a codworme togyder. ¶ In Jun̄e take

the creket & the dorre & alſo a red worme: the heed kytte of & a codworme before: and put theym on ye hoke. Alſo a bayte in the oſyer leyf: yonge froſſhys the three fete kitte of by the body: and the fourth by the knee. The bayte on the hawthorn̄ and the codworme togyder & a grubbe that bredyth in a dunghyll: and a grete greſhop. ¶ In Juyll the greſhop and the humbylbee in the medow. Alſo yonge bees & yonge hornettes. Alſo a grete brended flye that bredith in pathes of medowes & the flye that is amonge pyſmeers hyllys. ¶ In Auguſt take wortwormes & magotes vnto Myghelmas. ¶ In Septembre the redde worme: & alſo take the baytes whan ye may gete theym: that is to wyte, Cheryes: yonge myce not heryd: & the houſe combe.

The breeme is a noble fyſſhe & a deyntous. And ye ſhall angle for hym from Marche vnto Auguſt wyth a redde worme: & then̄e wyth a butter flye & a grene flye. & with a bayte that bredyth amonge grene rede; and a bayte that bredyth in the barke of a deed tree. ¶ And for bremettis. take maggotes. ¶ And fro that tyme forth all the yere after take the red worme: and in the ryuer browne breede. Moo baytes there

ben but they ben not eaſy & therfore I lete theym paſse over.

A Tenche is a good fyſſh, and heelith all manere of other fyſſhe that ben hurte yf they maye come to hym. He is the moſt parte of the yere in the mudde. And he ſtyryth mooſt in June & July: and in other ſeaſons but lytyll. He is an euyll byter. his baytes ben thyſe. For all the yere browne breede toſtyd wyth hony in lykneſſe of a butteryd loof: and the grete redde worme. And as for cheyf take the blacke blood in ye herte of a ſhepe and floure and hony. And tempre theym all togyder ſomdeall ſofter than paaſt: and anoynt therwyth the redde worme: bothe for this fyſſhe and for other. And they woll byte moche the better therat at all times.

¶ The perche is a daynteuous fyſſhe and paſſynge holſom and a free bytyng. Thiſe ben his baytes. In Marche the redde worme. In Aprill the bobbe vnder the cowe torde. In Maye the ſlothorn worme and the codworme. In June the bayte that bredith in an olde fallen oke & the grete canker. In Juyll the bayte that bredyth on the oſyer leyf and the bobbe that bredeth

on the dung hyll: and the hawthorn̄ worme & the codworme. In Auguſt the redde worme & maggotes. All the yere after the red worme as for the beſte.

¶ The roche is an eaſy fyſſhe to take: And yf he be fatte & pennyd thenne is he good meete. & thyſe ben his baytes. In Marche the moſt redy bayte is the red worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder the cowe torde. In May the bayte yt bredyth on the oke leyf & the bobbe in the dunghyll. In June the bayte that bredith on the oſyer & the codworme. In Juyll hous flyes. and the bayte that bredith on an oke. and the notworme & mathewes & maggotes tyll Myghelmas. And after yt the fatte of bakon.

¶ The dace is a gentyll fyſſhe to take. & yf it be well refet thēn is it good meete. In Marche his bayte is a redde worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder the cowe torde. In May the docke canker and the bayte on yr flothorn̄ and on the oken leyf. In June the codworme &, the bayte on the oſyer and the whyte grubbe in ye dunghyll. In Juyll take hous flyes & flyes that brede in pyſmer hylles: the codworme & mag-

gotes vnto Mighelmas. And yf the water be clere ye ſhall take fyſſhe whan other take none And fro that tyme forth doo as ye do for the roche. For comynly theyr bytynge & theyr baytes ben lyke.

¶ The bleke is but a feble fyſſhe. yet he is holſom His baytes from Marche to Myghelmas be the ſame that I haue wryten before. For the roche and darſe ſauynge all the ſomer ſeaſon asmoche as ye maye angle for hym wyth an houſe flye: and in wynter ſeaſon wt bakon & other bayte made as ye herafter may know. ¶ The ruf is ryght an holſom fyſſhe; And ye ſhall angle to him wyth the ſame baytes in al ſeaſons of the yere & in the ſame wiſe as I haue tolde you of the perche: for they ben lyke in fyſſhe & fedinge, ſavynge the ruf is leſſe. And therfore he muſt haue ye ſmaller bayte,

¶ The flounder is an holſom fyſſhe & a free. and a ſubtyll byter in his manere: For comynly whan he ſoukyth his meete he ſedyth at grounde. and therfore ye muſt angle to hym wyth a grounde lyne lyenge. And he hath but one manere of bayte. & that is a red worme. which is mooſt cheyf for all manere of fyſſhe. ¶ The gogen

is a good fyſſhe of the mochenes: & he byteth wel at the grounde. And his baytes for all the yere ben thyſe. ye red worme: codworme: & maggotes. And ye muſt angle to him w^t^ a flote. & lete your bayte be nere ye botom or ellis on ye gro̅nde.

¶The menow whan he ſhynith in the water the̅ is he byttyr And though his body be lytyll yet he is a rauenous biter & an egre. And ye ſhall angle to hym wyth the ſame baytes that ye doo for the gogyn: ſauynge they muſt be ſmalle.

¶ The ele is a quaſy fyſſhe a rauenour & a devourer of the brode of fyſſhe. And for the pyke alſo is a deuourer of fysſhe I put them bothe behyrde all other to angle. For this ele ye ſhall fynde an hole in the grounde of the water. & it is blewe blackyſſhe there put in youre hoke tyll that it be a fote wythin ye hole. and your bayte ſhall be a grete angyll twytch or a menow.

¶ The pyke is a good fyſſhe: but for he deuouryth ſo many as well of his owne kynde as of other: I loue hym the leſſe. and for to take hym ye ſhall doo thus. Take a codlynge hoke: and take a roche or a freſſhe heering & a

wyre wyth an hole in the ende: and put it in at the mouth & out at the taylle downe by the ridge of the freſſhe heeryng. And thenne put the lyne of your hoke in after. & drawe the hoke in to the cheke of ye freſſhe heeryng. Then̄ put a plumbe of lede upon your lyne a yerde longe from youre hoke & a flote in mydwaye betwene: & caſte it in a pytte where the pyke vſyth. And this is the beſte & mooſt ſureſt crafte of takynge the pyke. ¶ Another manere takynge of hym there is. Take a froſſhe & put it on your hoke at the necke bytwene the ſkynne & the body on ye backe half: & put on a flote a yerde therfro: & caſte it where the pyke hauntyth & ye ſhall haue hym. ¶ Another manere. Take the ſame bayte & put it in Aſa fetida & caſt it in the water wyth a corde & a corke: & ye ſhall not fayll of hym. And yf ye lyſt to haue a good ſporte: thenne tye the corde to a goſe fote: & ye ſhall ſe god halynge whether the goſe or the pyke ſhall haue the better.

Now ye wote with what baytes & how ye ſhall angle to euery manere ſyſſhe. Now I woll tell you how ye ſhall kepe & fede your quycke

baytes. Ye ſhall fede & kepe them all in general: but euery manere by hymſelf wyth ſuche thyng, in and on whiche they brede. And as longe as they ben quycke & newe they ben fyne. But whan they ben in a ſlough or elles deed thenne ben they nought Oute of thyſe ben excepted thre brodes: That is to wyte of hornettys: humbylbees. & waſpys. whom ye ſhall bake in breede & after dyppe theyr heedes in blode & lete them drye. Alſo excepte maggotes: whyche whan thei ben bredde grete wyth theyr naturell fedynge: ye ſhall fede theym ferthermore wyth ſhepes talow & wyth a cake made of floure & hony. thenne woll they be more grete. And when ye haue clenſyd theym wyth ſonde in a bagge of blanket kepte hote vnder your gowne or other warm̄ thyng two houres or thr̥. then̄ ben they beſte & redy to angle wyth. And of the froſſhe kytte ye legge by the knee. of the graſſhop the leggys & wyngys by the body.

¶ Thyſe ben baytes made to laſte all the yere. Fyrſte been floure & lene fleſſhe of the hepis of a cony or of a catte: virgyn wexe & ſhepys talowe: & braye theym in a morter: And thenne

tempre it at the fyre wyth a lytyll puryfyed hony: & ſoo make it vp in lytyll ballys & bayte therwyth your hokys after theyr quantyte. & this is a good bayte for all manere freſſhe fyſſhe.

¶ A nother. take the ſewet of a ſhepe & cheſe in lyke quantyte: & braye theim togider longe in a mortere: And take thenne floure & tempre it therwyth. and after that alaye it wyth hony & make ballys therof. and that is for the barbyll in eſpecyall.

¶ Another for darſe. & roche & bleke. take whete & ſethe it well & thenne put it in blood all a daye & a nyghte. & it is a good bayte.

¶ For baytes for grete fyſſhe kepe ſpecyally this rule. Whan ye haue take a grete fyſſhe: vndo the mawe. & what ye fynde therin make that your bayte: for it is beſte.

¶ Thyſe ben the .xij. flyes wyth whyche ye ſhall angle to ye trought & grayllyng, and dubbe lyke as ye ſhall now here me tell.

¶ Marche

The-donne flye the body of the donne woll & the wyngis of the pertryche. A nother doone flye. the body of blacke woll: the wynges of the

blackyſt drake: aud the Jay vnd the wynge & vnder the tayll.

¶ Apryll

¶ The ſtone flye. the body of blacke wull: & yelowe vnder the wynge. & vnder the tayle & the wynges of the drake. In the begynnynge of May a good flye. the body of roddyd wull & lappid abowte wyth blacke ſylke: the wynges of the drake & of the redde capons hakyll.

¶ May

¶ The yelow flye. the body of yelow wull: the wynges of the redde cocke hakyll & of the drake lyttyd yelow. The blacke louper. the body of blacke wull & lappyd abowte wyth the herle of ye pecok tayll: & the wynges of ye redde capon wt a blewe heed.

¶ June

¶ The donne cutte: the body of blacke wull & a yelow lyſte after eyther ſyde: the wynges of the boſarde bounde on with barkyd hempe. The maure flye. the body of doſke wull the wynges of the blackeſt mayle of the wylde drake. The tandy flye at ſaynt Wyllyams daye. the body of tandy wull & the wynges contrary eyther ayenſt other of the whiteſt mayle of yc wylde drake.

¶ Juyll

¶ The waſpe flye. the body of blacke wull & lappid abowte w^t yelow threde: the winges of the boſarde. The ſhell flye at ſaynt Thomas daye. the body of grene wull & lappyd abowte wyth the herle of the pecoks tayll: wynges of the boſarde.

¶ Auguſt

¶ The drake flye. the body of blacke wull & lappyd abowte wyth blacke ſylke: wynges of the mayll of the blacke drake wyth a blacke heed.

¶ Thyſe fygures are put here in enſample of your hoke [H].

¶ Here folowyth the order made to all thoſe whiche ſhall haue the vnderſtondynge of this forſayd treatyſe & vſe it for theyr pleaſures.

Ye that can angle & take fyſſhe to your pleſures as this forſayd treatyſe techyth & ſhewyth you: I charge & requyre you in the name of alle noble men that ye fyſſhe not in noo poore mannes ſeuerall water: as his ponde: ſtewe: or other neceſſary thynges to kepe fyſſhe in wythout his

[H]. See Fig. 6.

lycence & good wyll. ¶ Nor that ye vſe not to breke noo mannys gynnys lyenge in theyr weares & in other places due vnto theym. Ne to take the fyſſhe awaye that is taken in theym. For after a fyſſhe is taken in a mannys gynne yf the gynne be layed in the comyn waters: or elles in ſuche waters as he hireth, it is his owne propre goodes. And yf ye take it awaye ye robbe hym: whyche is a ryght ſhamfull dede to ony noble man to do y^t that theuys & brybours done: whyche are punyſſhed for theyr evyll dedes by the necke & otherwyſe whan they maye be aſpyed & taken. And alſo yf ye doo in lyke manere as this treatiſe ſhewyth you: ye ſhal haue no nede to take of other menys: whiles ye ſhal haue ynough of your owne takyng yf ye lyſte to labour therfore. whyche ſhall be to you a very pleaſure to ſe the fayr bryght ſhynynge ſcalyd fyſſhes dyſceyved by your crafty meanes & drawen vpon londe. ¶ Alſo that ye breke noo mannys heggys in goynge abowte your dyſportes: ne opyn noo mannes gates but that ye ſhytte theym agayn. ¶ Alſo ye ſhall not vſe this forſayd crafty dyſporte for no covetyſenes to thencreaſynge & ſparynge of your mo-

ney oonly, but pryncypally for your ſolace & to cauſe the helthe of your body. and ſpecyally of your ſoule. For whanne ye purpoos to goo on your diſportes in fyſſhyng ye woll not deſyre gretly many perſones wyth you. whiche myghte lette you of your game. And thenne ye maye ſerue God deuowtly in ſayenge affectuouſly youre cuſtumable prayer. And thus doynge ye ſhall eſchewe & voyde many vices. as ydylnes whyche is pryncypall cauſe to enduce man to many other vyces. as it is ryght well knowen. ¶ Alſo ye ſhall not be to rauenous in takyng of your ſayd game as to moche at one tyme: whiche ye maye lyghtly doo yf ye doo in euery poynt as this preſent treatyſe ſhewyth you in euery poynt. whyche lyghtly be occaſyon to dyſtroye your owne dyſportes & other mennys alſo. As whan ye haue a ſuffycyent meſe ye ſholde coveyte nomore as at that tyme. ¶ Alſo ye ſhall beſye yourſelſe to nouryſſh the game in all that ye maye: & to dyſtroye all ſuch thynges as ben devourers of it. ¶ And all thoſe that done after this rule ſhall haue the bleſſynge of god & ſaynt Petyr, whyche he theym graunte that wyth his precyous blood vs boughte.

¶ And for by cauſe that this preſent treatyſe ſholde not come to the hondys of eche ydle perſone whyche wolde deſire it yf it were enpryntyd allone by itſelf & put in a lytyll plaunflet therfore I have compylyd it in a greter volume of dyverſe bokys concernynge to gentyll & noble men to the entent that the forſayd ydle perſones whyche ſholde have but lytyll meſure in the ſayd dyſporte of fyſſhyng ſholde not by this meane utterly dyſtroye it.

EMPRYNTED AT WESTMESTRE BY WYNKYN THE WORDE THE YERE THYNCARNACON OF OUR LORDE M.CCCC. LXXXXVI.

MAY 13 1890
JUN 7 1890

FEB 7 1910